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The following publication, entitled Provisional Instructions for
the Tactical Utilization of the Navy was published by the General
Staff of Naval Command in 1949:

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I. Mission of the Navy.

A. Defense of the coast against enemy landings and naval incursions:A coastal zone is organized to include the fortified coastal zone
from the actual coast, to the external limit of the mines or the
maximum range of the coast artillery. Aerial protection of the
naval zones is the responsibility of the Army.B. Protection of river communications:This involves mainly the removal of mines and maintenance of
navigable channels. To accomplish this mission, the Navy
continuously gathers information and organizes mine sweeping
training.C. Protection of maritime transport:Aerial protection, both coastal and long distance, is provided
for ships going through the war zones.D. Support of Army operations on the sea and rivers:Consists of security measures and fire support at the flanks of
the troops.

II. Methods of Carrying Out the Mission of the Navy.

A. Water-borne:Because of the mobility and perfected tactics of this medium of
defense, it can be used alone or in combination with other naval
facilities to fulfill the mission of the Navy.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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B. Aerial:

The air power of the Navy can be used in close cooperation with the water-borne units. Air units proceed, extend and strengthen, and in certain situations, even replace the water-borne units.

C. Land:

Land units of the Navy constitute the means for cooperation between the naval forces in the organized maritime zone and the coastal units. On the sea, they are the fixed and mobile means at the disposition of the coastal area.

III. The Navy carries out its mission by means of battle for the most part, and must have perfect cooperation among all of its units.

IV. In order to participate successfully in war there must be:

A. Protection in battle, accomplished by means of:

1. Reconnaissance to obtain information, to warn troops, and to assure the necessary freedom of action for units.
2. Security in preventing surprise attacks and to prevent the enemy from obtaining information about our forces.
3. Concealment, to keep the enemy from learning our intentions, and disposition of our units.

B. Protection of war-time shipping, through all the means necessary to do so.

V. Because of the complexity of its mission and its limited means, the following is required:

- A. Naval battle doctrine should be based on maneuverability and aggressiveness.
- B. The importance of mines must be emphasized.
- C. Naval personnel must be thoroughly educated in both a professional and political sense.
- D. Constant efforts should be made to improve materiel and exploit the technical possibilities of materiel.

Chapter I.

I. Naval Facilities.

A. The following are involved in carrying out the naval mission:

1. Reconnaissance: Characterized by secret operation and adaptability to meteorological conditions, reconnaissance offers the possibility of obtaining continuous and accurate information.
2. Security: Activities to attain security constitute a basic and indispensable factor in the protection of navigation and in the prevention of surprise attacks by enemy naval and aerial forces.
3. Battle: Water-borne elements constitute the largest part, because of the possibility of encountering enemy forces. The aim is to have as large a force as possible, to surprise the enemy, out-maneuver him, and then hit him as hard and as often as possible.

a. In the open sea, the Navy aims to knock out the enemy

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forces through a combination with the aerial units.

- b. In the organized maritime zone, the Navy, in cooperation with the land and aerial units, aims to shatter the enemy's coastal attack.

- 4. Auxiliary vessels: To be used not in battle, but in a service and technical capacity only.

B. Ships of the Navy.

- 1. Naval units differ in their characteristics and functions in order to carry to completion the primary and secondary missions.
 - a. Tonnage of ships must be small enough to reduce its vulnerability, and large enough to allow for action at sea.
 - b. The principal offensive weapon of the Navy is the torpedo, because of its great destructive power and the principal defensive weapon is its artillery.
 - c. Great speed enables the Navy to capitalize on the possibilities of attack and defense.
 - d. Naval emphasis on mine warfare necessitates large facilities for this activity.
 - e. Offensive, defensive, and auxiliary ships are the categories of naval ships.
 - 1) Offensive and defensive ships are organized in sections of two or three ships, and squadrons of from four to six ships of the same type. These constitute the tactical units.
 - 2) Squadrons of like ships from a flotilla with administrative, disciplinary, and instruction functions.

2. Offensive ships of the Navy are:

- a. Destroyers, the basic ships of the line.

1) Characteristics:

- a) Speed and maneuverability, with the possibility of out running other ships.
- b) The ability to detect and hunt submarines.
- c) Great potentialities in their use of the torpedo.
- d) Powerful naval artillery and anti-aircraft guns.

2) Functions:

- a) Protection of the coast by carrying the battle into the open sea, and participation close to the shore and the organized maritime zone.
- b) Protection of the line of communications.
- c) Protection of the flank of ground units through coastal bombardments and control of the sea.
- d) Through their maneuverability, destroyers can make the best possible use of their firepower and meteorological conditions in patrolling, searching, and the laying down of smoke screens.

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b. Torpedo Boats.

- 1) Torpedo boats have an important role in the protection of coastal defense because of their maneuverability and speed. They have light armament, anti-aircraft guns, and anti-submarine devices. Their principal weapon is the torpedo.
- 2) They may be used in the protection of communications, patrolling, and, in exceptional cases, for reconnaissance. The essential condition for effectiveness of a torpedo boat is surprise.

c. Submarines.

- 1) Submarines are equipped principally with the torpedo.
- 2) They can carry to completion missions of reconnaissance and battle, especially near enemy bases and in the wake of enemy invasion forces. Factors conditioning the effectiveness of submarines are the numbers it is possible to maintain and the continuity of their presence in the zones of action.

d. Assault Boats.

- 1) Assault boats carry light armament and can be armed with naval and anti-aircraft guns.
- 2) Their mission is fighting in the organized maritime zone against enemy invasion troops. These craft lay mines along the shore-line to protect the coast from invasion.
- 3) Characteristics of action involving assault boats are their presence in great numbers, the taking of the initiative in selection of objectives, and close cooperation with coastal installations.

e. Patrol Boats.

- 1) Mine layers can carry many mines of different types, and can lay them with speed and precision.
- 2) Mine sweepers are small in tonnage, are fast and have great pulling power. Small mine sweepers are used for all types of mine sweeping and reconnaissance, while large ones are used especially in deep water.

f. Submarine Chasers.

- 1) Sub-chasers are used in the coastal zone for detecting and chasing of submarines, and are equipped with special devices to accomplish their mission.
- 2) In addition to this primary mission, sub-chasers may be used in the protection of transports, security and searching missions, and in battle in the organized maritime zone.

g. Auxiliary Boats.

- 1) Tugboats, pilot boats, yawls, floating docks are the auxiliary craft and are used for various operational purposes.
- 2) They must to a certain extent protect themselves, even against submarines.

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C. Aircraft of the Navy.

1. Mission of naval aviation:

- a. Combat: Naval aviation complements the activities of naval ships through the use of the torpedo, bombs, and depth charges.
 - b. Reconnaissance from the air means speed in obtaining information over a vast area.
 - c. Protection for ships to aid in accomplishing their mission.
- 2. Planes are organized in groups of two planes, in patrols of from four to six planes, and in squadrons of twelve planes.
 - 3. Naval aviation consists of bombers and torpedo, reconnaissance and pursuit planes.

D. Land forces of the Navy.

1. Mission of the land forces:

- a. Reconnaissance to assure the permanence of coastal reconnaissance.
- b. Combat to protect mine fields, to break up an attack within the organized maritime zone or along the coast, and to protect shipping.
- c. Security activities, which constitute a basic and indispensable factor in the protection of navigation and in the prevention of surprise attacks by enemy naval and aerial forces.
- d. Maintenance of contact between all naval units.

2. Units of the land forces of the Navy in the fortified zone:

- a. Naval observation units to carry out the reconnaissance of the coast and prevent coastal infiltrations.
 - 1) The observation post is the basic unit. It consists of guard elements, communications and submarine detector elements.
 - 2) Observation platoons consist of from three to five observation posts charged with gathering and verifying information which is sent on to higher echelons.
 - 3) The observation company is the administrative and instructive unit.
- b. Naval artillery:
 - 1) Coastal artillery:
 - a) Heavy (180 mm. and up) and medium artillery (120 to 180 mm.) which protect mine fields, the organized maritime zone, fires on the enemy forces, and covers retreat to the interior.
 - b) Light artillery (below 120 mm. and possibly anti-aircraft artillery) is used to protect mine fields in the organized maritime zone against light enemy ships and landing craft, to provide anti-aircraft protection against very high formations for the medium and heavy artillery, for firing on landing

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beaches, for illumination, and for eventual use in the interior. It may be fixed or mobile.

- c) Coastal artillery is organized to carry out its mission even in the event of a sudden invasion. Two or more batteries form a group. Responsibilities are distributed according to fire maneuverability and objective coordination.
- 2) Fortification artillery can be heavy or medium. The basic unit is the battery of from three to four guns, plus additional armament for protecting itself and other units. Only in exceptional cases, when the unit is isolated, is the section used in place of the battery.
 - a) Light artillery, about 75 mm., fixed in position, is used for direct fire against landing parties, bombarding of the landing coast, and at port entrances.
 - b) Fortification artillery is organized into sections of three pieces, batteries consisting of two sections, and divisions of two or more batteries.
- c. Machine Gun Units.
 - 1) These units, located in the casemates of fortifications, are charged with the halting of landings near their positions, the destruction of troops which have already landed or who have entered the fortified zone.
 - 2) They are organized into platoons, companies, and battalions. Each platoon has an anti-tank group.
 - 3) Functions of these units vary with fire plans and their action is coordinated with the fortification artillery.
- d. Marine Infantry Units.
 - 1) These units are used in the port areas against enemy fire from the sea and from the rear. In the Delta area, they are to be used to halt the enemy and reduce infiltration. They may be used for tactical amphibious landings with a limited objective. At this time, they are lightly equipped and have speedy water transportation.
 - 2) They are organized into tactical units of battalions. Occasionally companies are reinforced with sub-units of rifle men, heavy armor, pioneers, communications personnel, anti-tank and anti-aircraft equipment.
- e. Marine Pioneer Units.
 - 1) The mission of the Marine Pioneers consists of preparing coastal defense, and port destruction, the protection of naval facilities on the coast, and the removal of obstacles.
 - 2) They are organized into companies.
 - 3) Those units destined for service in the Delta are equipped with rapid transportation by water.
- f. Marine Communications Units are charged with the maintenance of contact between internal and external units, with the communications of the larger naval units, and with radio monitoring.

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- g. Mechanized Units, tank, motorized infantry and artillery units, constitute the mobile reserve for coastal defense to limit, liquidate, or repel enemy landings.
- 5. Maritime Front Group consists of naval units, aerial units, and fortifications whose size depends on the situation, the terrain, and the importance of the area being defended. Coastal defense is accomplished through the reserve fortifications and maritime sectors. The coastal brigade is the mobile reserve - the motorized and mechanized units. The maritime forces are composed of the naval force, the naval aviation, the coastal defense, and the mobile brigade.

Chapter II.

- I. Combat security and the maintenance of precautions against surprise attack are aided by the very characteristics of the theater of operations and the technical improvements of the weapons used on the maritime front. Maritime Reconnaissance must realize the objectives of permanence, continuity, and verification of information gathered from many sources:

- A. The Air Force can cover the maximum area in the minimum of time.
- B. The Naval units can carry out reconnaissance under unfavorable conditions day or night. In certain cases, submarines may carry out lengthy and secret reconnaissance.
- C. The land forces, limited to the technical possibilities of the instruments used in reconnaissance, may be used at any time.

II. Maritime Reconnaissance consists of:

- A. Operational Reconnaissance aims at obtaining information for the commandant. It is executed in the zone between the organized maritime zone and the enemy coast, including the enemy's coastal organizations. The Navy organizes coastal defense and naval aviation in conformance with the reconnaissance plan set up by the maritime forces command.
- B. Tactical Maritime Reconnaissance gathers information from the organized maritime zone to the exterior limit of the range of the coastal artillery.
- C. Maritime Combat Reconnaissance is executed by all the units in the zones in direct contact with the enemy and during combat.

III. Naval Reconnaissance Procedures.

- A. Exploration to locate the positions and activity of the enemy at a given moment in a specific zone of interest to the coast defenses or to the line of communications. This is carried out by naval aviation. This program is designed to prevent any surprise enemy naval actions. The unusual importance attached to the organization of reconnaissance, and the large number of men which maintain this activity, is justified by the conditions and characteristics of the theater of maritime operations. In exceptional cases when atmospheric conditions prevent the use of airplanes, and combat may ensue, surface vessels may execute reconnaissance.
- B. Supervision of the activities of the enemy forces near their base and the probable invasion routes. Supervision and exploration are missions of primary importance and are executed especially by submarines. In organizing supervision, it must be remembered that the most important factor is the assurance of continuous information, and the maintenance of lines of transmittal of the data obtained.
- C. Recognition of objects previously identified, by means of aerial or naval forces. It is a function of the information gathered, the momentary meteorological conditions, and the reaction of the enemy.

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These missions on the enemy coast are very dangerous and should not be attempted except after a profound analysis of the situation.

- D. Observation of a fixed and prominent point through the use of radio, radar, and goniometers. This method is used extensively because:
 - 1. The enemy's radio activity can give indications as to the location of the enemy at sea and to the mounting of operations.
 - 2. Radio signals after dark allows determination of the enemy's positions.
 - 3. Radio interception is a necessary element in the organization of the enemy's radio transmission.
- E. Coastal Observation is conducted by fixed observation posts reinforced at night by a patrol service. It is essential that observation cover an extensive area, so that observation towers are used to survey the entire coast. Coastal observation plays an important role in warning coastal troops and in the maintenance of direct contact between the post and all the units in its sector.
- F. Detection consists of searching the coastal zone with listening devices installed in the water or on the coast to detect the presence of submarines, air craft, and surface vessels, and their activity. It is necessary to use detection constantly in an operation.
- G. Forward Posts composed of ships stationed outside the mine fields in the important coastal zones. They are equipped with listening devices to extend the limits of the observable zone. At night the personnel of the forward posts must be organized to prevent a surprise by the enemy in the organized maritime zone.
- H. Patrolling along the entire coast with devices to warn troops in time to prevent a surprise. In theory, patrolling by day should be conducted by the air force, and at night by the light surface vessels.
- I. Combat Patrol depends on the local conditions of the moment after the accomplishment of the mission, for information. Direct and continuous contact between the naval forces on the coast and the information-gathering units must be realized. Direct observation is used in combat reconnaissance only when it is possible with air-planes. It is used to determine the exact combat disposition of the enemy, his route of attack, and the reserves to be used.
- J. Security consists of:
 - 1. Defensive organization of the theater of operations and is planned by the Naval commandant according to directives from higher headquarters. It consists of:
 - a. Mine fields for the protection of the coast and of the line of communications. Mine warfare must be emphasized and used as much as possible in the defense of the coastal zones, and as an offensive weapon placed in the probable invasion routes. Fewer may be used, depending on how effective they are, as technical and tactical surprises.
 - 1) Technical surprises are used against all measures taken to remove or hinder the effectiveness of mines. This may be realized by the development of new types of mines, which is a continuous process.
 - 2) Tactical surprises are realized in theory, by secrecy of of mine fields, and by the placement of mines within the

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fields, accomplished through crippling enemy intelligence activity in the zone of operations through the use of anti-aircraft, anti-submarine, and naval protection; the speed with which the mines are placed; and the lack of a definite pattern within the fields - they must constitute individual, unexpected, obstacles. The efficiency of defensive mine fields depends upon the protection afforded by coast artillery against enemy mine sweeping. They must be constantly guarded and marked.

- b. Coastal fortifications assist coastal troop units in resisting enemy sea, land, and air activities; protect the armor and the nearby fortifications. Their primary function is to prolong firing time as long as possible, which is essential in the protection of the ports, bases, and the aforementioned obstacles.
2. Security measures against surprise attacks on the coast are organized by the naval forces and utilize the vessels used in patrolling and outpost missions. These measures consist of:
- a. Complete secrecy of ship movements and of operations. This secrecy is a responsibility of each unit involved in the movement and of the headquarters which ordered the movement. It is gained through care in:
 - 1) Course dispositions.
 - 2) Navigation of the war zones.
 - 3) Mine sweeping operations along the route and in suspected zones.
 - 4) Demagnetization of ships.
 - 5) Maintenance of watch on board ship.
 - 6) Variation in route and speed.
 - 7) Protection of naval units against enemy submarine, surface, and air attacks.
 - b. At anchor, security is maintained by the fortifications of the coast and ports. The ships themselves, however, take the following security measures:
 - 1) Complete silence while being repaired and provisioned.
 - 2) Readiness to use anti-aircraft guns.
 - 3) Proper dispersion of the ships.
 - c. Security measures of the land units on the coast are designed to prevent surprise attack from the land and to provide anti-tank and anti-chemical protection.
 - d. Anti-aircraft protection is organized by the navy as a part of the general plan of protection for the area.
- K. Camouflage is organized by each unit according to the directives of the respective commandants, and consists of:
1. Camouflage of permanent coastal installations against enemy reconnaissance.
 2. Modification of the external appearance of naval or land objects.
 3. Construction of dummy installations along the coast.

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4. Placing dummy channels in the mined zones and to the ports.
5. The camouflage of radio stations and the organization of false radio networks.
6. Camouflage of ships and planes.

Chapter III.

- I. Security of Navigation in War Time. The maneuverability of the Navy is one of its prime assets in fulfilling its mission. This maneuverability is dependent on navigational existence of security. The very precise navigation necessitated by the extensive use of mines makes this security even more important. The following measures are taken to insure this security:
 - A. Sufficient meteorological information to carry out operations.
 - B. Guiding ships through danger zones with the aid of radio, pilots, and buoys.
 - C. Nautical information, necessitated by the exactness of war-time navigation, by means of radio towers, radio-gonio, and radar.
 - D. Demagnetization of ships to avoid magnetic mines.

Chapter IV.

- I. Protection of the Coast.
 - A. Action at sea plays a determining role in the prevention of enemy amphibious landings, because, independent of the strength of the coastal defenses, that enemy force which lands intact at the desired place and time, has the maximum chance of success in its operations. Battle at sea can also assume the role of a delaying action to make possible the intervention of naval and aerial forces from sectors other than the one involved. In carrying out effective combat at sea, the following must be done:
 1. Inflict the heaviest possible losses on the enemy as he approaches. This is conditioned by the promptness with which the pre-arranged plans are put into operation.
 2. Prevent the transportation of food to the potential beachheads.
 3. The use of all aerial and naval forces available.
 - a. Troops to harass the enemy all along the shore and to make repeated attacks in force.
 - b. Simultaneous attacks by the naval units and naval aviation. In such operations, the commandant of the naval units is charged with the selection of the time and place of attack.
 4. Capitalization on the advantages offered by surprise, through rapid intervention and the use of the weather conditions favorable to the forces at the navy's disposal.
 5. Careful selection of the objectives such as transports and support ships.
 6. Maximum use of simultaneous attacks from many directions.
 7. Exploitation of the advantages offered by the existence of mine fields.

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B. Combat in the organized maritime zone.

1. It is designed to:
 - a. Prevent enemy mine sweeping.
 - b. Destroy transports, to prevent enemy landings, and the landing of supplies at the beachheads.
 - c. Neutralize the enemy supporting forces either by destroying or preventing them from operating against the shore.
2. These aims can be accomplished through the use of all the naval and air forces, in addition to the ground forces, to concentrate the fire in the danger zones and to allow the greatest possible maneuverability of fire.
3. The use of these forces in such a small zone necessitated the maintenance of precise boundaries between the zones of action in the following manner:
 - a. Destroyers, submarines, and in some cases, torpedo boats, must operate in the open for maneuvering.
 - b. Other ships, and especially assault craft, are used primarily for firing along the coast.
 - c. In the assigning of targets and fire objectives, it is necessary to remember:
 - 1) Before launching enemy landing craft for the shore, the prime targets are transports, support ships, and mine sweepers.
 - 2) After the launching, the main targets are the landing craft and the ships which sustain fire for the operation.

C. Combat in the coastal zone is designed to prevent, limit, or liquidate enemy advances on the coast, and is accomplished through:

1. Mine fields are laid on the beachhead, the beaches proper, and in the interior. Their density is a function of the importance of the installation being defended, the topography of the zone, and the directives governing the defense preparations.
2. Local action by troop units is the principal line of defense. Included in this defense are the permanent installations and the defensive units, organized:
 - a. To concentrate the fire power on the flanks, thereby creating the possibility of assistance by artillery on the landing beaches and in the interior.
 - b. To provide circular protection through the use of defense groups and points of support.
 - c. To allow retreat and abandonment of a post only by express orders, and only after the post has been completely destroyed.
3. The usual action of the mobile reserve is to attack, but in certain cases the mobile reserve can temporarily organize the defense of a position to stop infiltrations, if pre-arranged. This is done only to allow the defenses time to re-group for an attack.

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4. Prevention of Naval raids and protection of the coast is the responsibility of the commander of the naval forces.
 - a. Naval raids have the limited objective of coastal bombardment, landing of terrorists or spies; the mining of channels, coastal zones, and the entrances to bases. Because of this, they have an element of surprise and are generally of short duration.
 - b. To repel naval raids, all naval, aerial, ground, and intelligence units must be alerted and used.
 - c. In general, the pattern of defense against naval raids is similar to that for preventing enemy landings. The number of troops is conditioned by the type and size of the enemy force.
 - d. Tactical operations of the navy and its air units are the responsibility of the formation commander. It is the responsibility of the naval units and aviation units to:
 - 1) Locate the forces.
 - 2) Stabilize the execution of the attack or retreat.
 - 3) Have close tactical coordination.
 - 4) Continuously modify the methods of combat to fit the constantly changing battle situation.
 - e. Included in the protection of the maritime coast are:
 - 1) Stabilization of the artillery barrage.
 - 2) Assignment of missions to the various sectors and the control of their respective artillery fire, which includes assignment of targets, issuance of firm directives, and the control of concentrations of fire.
 - 3) Drawing up of the time schedule, the units to be included, and their locations within the fortified zones, and planning for the utilization of the ground reserves (armor, marines, et cetera).
 - f. Fire and Maneuver plans are controlled by the maritime sectors during a mission.
 - g. The attack groups of the Mobile Coastal Brigade are placed according to the directives issued by the maritime forces, which also controls their role, i.e., counter attack or the temporary holding of a position, and makes any troop changes as the situation develops.

Chapter V. - The Protection of Transports.

- I. Operational security of shipping is the responsibility of the maritime forces, while the organization and execution of movements is the responsibility of the naval forces.
 - A. Cover by naval or aerial units in the direction of possible attack.
 - B. Carrying out of movements with the protection of mine fields, coastal protection, and under conditions which hinder the visibility of the enemy, such as fog, night, and smoke screens.

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II. Protection for transports in the immediate vicinity.

- A. Arrangement of convoys so that they are not vulnerable to the attacks of submarines, air, and surface craft.
- B. Naval and aerial escort to avoid surprise attack and to allow rapid entrance into battle against attackers. The escort protects the convoy until it reaches coastal waters in the case of an attack by surface vessels. It is necessary for transports to be able to return enemy fire, through use of light armor and the most anti-aircraft equipment possible.
- C. Maneuvers and technical camouflage.

Chapter VI. - Support for Army Operations.

I. On the coast it is the duty of the Navy to:

- A. Protect the flank of the ground forces against the action of enemy naval attack from the sea. This may be accomplished by attacking the approach routes of the enemy, even on the land if possible.
- B. Support of the attacks of ground forces:
 - 1. Raids by marines with limited objectives. These raids must be carefully organized, especially with regard to the coordination of the fire of the raiders and of the ground forces.
 - 2. Harassing of the enemy under aerial and naval protection, in order to destroy certain objectives.
 - 3. Bombardments with naval guns, closely coordinated with the fire of the land units.
- C. Evacuation of the land troops by sea. In certain cases, special naval transports protected by warships may be used.

II. Conditions governing the use of the Navy in support of ground forces are determined by the naval command after consulting the zonal M.U. (sic). Plans of execution are formulated by the land and naval units and commands concerned. Tactical cooperation is realized through continuous and close contact between the commanders of the actual operational troops and those of the supporting units.

III. Successful cooperation between naval units and the Army is dependent upon:

- A. Mutual knowledge and understanding of tactical and technical initiations and battle procedures.
- B. Careful selection of missions.
- C. Close coordination and perfect understanding between the Army and the Navy.

Chapter VII.

I. Inland Waterways.

- A. Missions involving inland waterways utilize these naval procedures:
 - 1. Reconnaissance by the naval units complements that of the land forces.
 - 2. Security, in which the naval units constitute the essential element, for navigational security for naval units and for the ground force units being transported via the waterway.

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3. In combat, the fire support and mines from the waterway aid the ground units and marines.
 4. Auxiliary duties of the Navy generally include the transportation of men and supplies.
- B. Combat on the inland waterways differs from that on the open sea.
1. The ships for this type of combat utilize fire from automatic weapons, firing from the land, anti-aircraft fire, and mines.
 2. In the defense of inland waterways, the scale of combat must be reduced, and the factors of speed and camouflage utilized to the greatest extent possible. The ships must be armored against automatic fire and small caliber artillery shells.
 3. The ships used on inland waterways.
 - a. Ships of the line are generally organized into tactical sections of two or three ships. Two or three of these sections from a squadron, and several squadrons of like or mixed type form an inland waterways flotilla.
 - b. The ships generally used for river combat are the armored vedettes, which have great automatic and anti-aircraft fire power. They are maneuverable, fast, heavily armored, and can be used for supply functions, mine laying, to support ground activity, patrolling, the protection of transports, and the prevention of enemy infiltrations.
 - c. Vedettes and sloops are used for defensive missions on rivers.
 - 1) Vedettes are equipped as mine sweepers, for their speed, maneuverability, and armor, suit them to this mission. They have armament against small caliber anti-aircraft fire, but their own guns are of large enough caliber to bombard land targets. They are able to fire against enemy aircraft, and are fast enough to deal with anchored and floating mines. They are also used against magnetic, mechanical, and acoustical mines.
 - 2) Vedettes are also used to escort river transports, to place floating mines and mine fields, for patrolling, and to provide security from enemy sea and air attack against bases.
 - 3) Vedettes must continuously sweep mines, because of the possibility of the laying of mines from enemy aircraft.
 - 4) Sloops, because of their exceptional pulling power, primarily are used for patrolling and to sweep mechanical mines, as well as to provide protection for the vedettes. Sloops are also used for reconnaissance, and escort duty, are fast and small.
 - 5) Auxiliary vessels are those which serve as tugboats, transports, floating shops, and hospital ships. They are equipped for diving activity.
- II. Activity on the shores of the Damaba.
- A. Reconnaissance activity of the Navy is coordinated with observation of the river.
 - B. Security measures are provided for bridges, ports, and bases.

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- C. Contact with the interior and the M.U. (sic) is maintained by the land forces.
- D. The land based units of the Navy along the river:
 - 1. Pioneer units organized into tactical units of platoons or companies.
 - a. They protect bridges, ports, and bases by the building of barricades and floodgates.
 - b. Detonation of mines.
 - 2. Communications Units, organized into tactical units of platoons or companies.
 - a. They maintain contact between the naval units of the shore and interior.
 - b. They gather information concerning navigational security, for transmission to interested naval units.
 - c. They perform monitoring of radios.

III. The organization of forces.

- A. Naval and ground units are organized into river sectors, whose area and function vary with the characteristics of the terrain and the importance of the area.
- B. The sectors, together with the Naval reserve units, make up the forces to defend the river.

IV. Naval methods for securing river communications, the primary function of the river sectors.

- A. River observation, which aims to discover exactly and in detail, the efforts of the enemy to mine the river from the air.
 - 1. When the river is a zone of operations, enemy land and naval targets are also observed.
 - 2. Observation is organized by river sectors. Frontier and naval units are combined for radio operations for which aim to complement observation and to transmit information.
- B. Patrolling strengthens and complements river observation. Although patrolling is primarily a function of sloops, combat and security craft also patrol when the zone of activity is near the enemy forces. Anti-aircraft protection is provided by the cooperation of the patrolling forces.
- C. Security of war-time navigation is secured by:
 - 1. Clearing of the channels by systematic sweeping of mines.
 - 2. Destruction of drifting or beached mines.
 - 3. The use of towers, buoy, and pilots to guide ships through danger zones.
 - 4. Demagnetization of ships to eliminate the danger of magnetic mines.
 - 5. Establishment of a standardized system of navigational aids - light houses, buoys - along the entire Danube River.

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- D. Enemy mining of the river from the air can be accomplished by anti-aircraft fire from the ships in the bases, or wherever they are, when they have a chance of destroying the enemy.
- E. Transports may be protected by:
 - 1. Escorts with anti-aircraft equipment and mine sweepers when in movement.
 - 2. When stationary, by the cooperation of anti-aircraft stations and bases, and by the defense facilities of the ships in the vicinity.
- F. Convoys on the river is difficult because the escort vessel cannot maneuver in the narrow channels. Protection must be provided by anti-aircraft fire. Because of this situation, the following must be observed:
 - 1. The large transports must have their own anti-aircraft protection.
 - 2. Convoys must be small.
- G. Protection of stationary ships is a function of the Navy on the river front because of the necessity of guarding against the infiltration of enemy agents or the placing of mines. For this purpose, local defensive units are organized on the shore, and lighted water gates are installed in front of the ships, to augment the defenses of the area.

III. Support for Army Operations.

- A. River reconnaissance, as pointed out in II, Chapter VII.
- B. Security for land units from enemy attack from the sea.
 - 1. Organization of naval outposts whose mission would be to prevent the enemy from entering certain zones.
 - 2. Placement of mines, to accomplish the same thing. The mines would not be placed permanently, but would be changed according to the tactical situation.
 - 3. Assault by combat ships to destroy enemy ships which entered the river.
 - 4. Removal of mines and prevention of damage by flood gates. Surprise and rapid movement are essential in accomplishing the Navy's mission in support of the Army.
 - 1. Raids on the enemy coast.
 - 2. River crossings.
 - 3. Reprisals.
- C. Bridges and certain important zones can be protected from the water, and by anti-aircraft fire.
- D. River forces are organized into Navy groups, which, according to the situation are placed under the command of the Army or of the sector.

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